

rests the responsibility of arresting from the President the power of bringing the war to a close, and establishing peace between the two nations, as early as he probably would have been enabled to do, had the bill passed.

ELECTION RETURNS, N. C.
We have heard from nearly all the counties in the State. According to the federal organs, there will be a majority of 4 in the Senate, and about 10 in the House. We have not taken the pains to examine the statement, but presume it is correct, as they have got every thing their own way. We shall publish a list of members elected, as soon as we can.

Robeson.—Commons, Regan and McNeil. Both democrats.

Rutherford.—Commons, Jones and McCurry, feds, elected. This county and Cleveland vote together for Senator. Dr. Columbus Mills, the democratic candidate, is elected. A dem. gain.

Lincoln and Catawba. has elected L. Stowe to the Senate; and J. H. White, F. D. Reinhardt, N. Wilson, and John Webster to the Commons; all democrats.

Buncombe.—Senate, N. W. Woodfin, fed., from the district composed of Buncombe, Henderson and Yancy, is elected without opposition. Commons, John A. Fagg and Alfred B. Chunn, both feds, are elected. The vote stood: Fagg, 986; Chunn, 742; Cannon, 540; Casey, 360.

Burke and McDowell.—Senate, Gen. S. F. Patterson, 469. Commons, W. F. McKesson, (fed) 1205; J. J. Erwin, (fed) 1056; B. Burkin, (dem) 510.

Caldwell.—Commons, E. P. Miller, (fed) elected.

Iredell.—Senate, J. M. Bogle, 560; no opposition. Commons, R. Reid, 913; W. W. George, 785; W. H. Haynes, 769. All feds.

Richmond.—Commons, Walter L. Steele, by 58 votes over Covington; both feds.

SENATE.

Mecklenburg and Union.—Thos. L. Hutchinson, dem.

Gates and Chowan.—Stallings, dem.

Bertie.—J. R. Gilliam, fed.

Haywood, Macon and Cherokee.—Michael Francis, fed.

Nash.—Drake, dem.

Rockingham.—G. D. Boyd, dem.

Beaufort and Hyde.—D. Carter, fed.

Camden and Currituck.—Bernard, fed.

Martin.—A. H. Coffield, dem.

Edgecombe.—L. D. Wilson, dem.

Washington and Tyrrell.—J. Halsey, fed.

COMMONS.

Mecklenburg and Union.—John W. Potts, John N. Davis, and Robert Lemmonds, all democrats.

Macon.—Hicks, fed.

Gates.—Galling, dem.

Henderson.—Baxter, fed.

Hyde.—Credle, fed.

Cherokee.—Hayes, fed.

Yancy.—Fleming, dem.

Bertie.—J. W. Bond and R. O. Britton, both feds.

Washington.—T. B. Nichols, fed.

Surry.—Puryear, Gwinn and Sheeks, dems.

Nash.—Harrison, dem.

Currituck.—J. Pigott, fed.

Rockingham.—D. W. Courts and Joseph Neal, dems.

Beaufort.—E. Stanley and T. B. Smaw, feds.

Martin.—Daniel Ward, dem.

Wilkes.—James Wellborn and J. J. Gambill, feds.

Haywood.—Ferguson, dem.

Montgomery.—Russell, fed.

Edgecombe.—W. Moye and W. F. Dawsey, both democrats.

Later from the Army.

Our advices from our army in Mexico are up to the 31st July. By the arrival of the Steamship Alabama, Capt. Winder, at New Orleans, on the 5th inst., we learn from the Piracy, that the discharged volunteers are returning home as fast as transports for them can be had. There have been several disasters on the coast lately. The Alabama reports the following:—Schr. Cora, Capt. Rand, hence for the Brazos with public stores, went ashore with a pilot on board on the North Breakers on the 29th ult., at 4 P. M. officers and crew all saved; cargo and vessel a total loss. Schr. Stephen Francis, of Charleston, went ashore on the same breakers on the 30th. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged state; vessel a total loss. A large topsail schooner went ashore on the night of the 30th, a quarter of a mile north of the bar, head on the beach, supposed to be a total loss; name not known. The brig "Cruiser," previously reported sunk, proves to be a total loss.

The correspondent of the Picayune, under date, Camargo 27th July, says:—To break the monotony of camp life we had another Indian alarm yesterday morning. The alcalde came in great haste and repudiation to the commanding officer of the troops here, stating that the Camanches were laying waste the ranchos on the other side of the river above the mouth of the San Juan, murdering the inhabitants and carrying off captive children. McCulloch's Rangers were at once detailed to cross the Rio Grande, and were all in the saddle in almost no time.

The same writer says, "that some of the wild tribes have organized their bands, and are now carrying on destruction and death upon the frontier. It is the bounden duty of the United States, as I look upon the matter, to afford protection to the inhabitants upon the east bank of the Rio Grande; but to what extent the Indians can be legitimately interfered with on this side the river is another matter. The result of all this is now looked for here with much interest."

The same writer on the following day, adds:—"The talk is still of Indians and Indian outrages. Day before yesterday the Camanches attacked a rancho between this and Mier, killed nine Mexicans and took off no less than fourteen women and children prisoners. Last night, so rumor has it, they stole upwards of twenty horses from Gillespie's men, while they were encamped near the house of an American living four miles below this on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, besides taking off all the animals belonging to the rancho. I can hardly credit this; but should it prove true it will go hard with the Camanches. Capt. Gillespie's command is composed principally of Jack Hay's old men, and they will

not give up the chase after their horses in a hurry."

"We have another report to the effect that six Americans, while driving in beef cattle from Laredo to San Antonio, were set upon by the Camanches and all killed, together with fourteen Mexicans who were in company. I still contend that the Indians have the right to carry on war on this side the Rio Grande with the Mexicans, but this thing of murdering Americans upon the high road in Texas puts a different face entirely upon the matter, and the treacherous savages should be pursued and severely punished at once. They should be told, too, that all the inhabitants on the east bank of the Rio Grande are under our protection, and threatened with war to extermination if they molest a single person."

"While upon this subject I would mention one little circumstance I witnessed yesterday—a circumstance, the like of which has not often occurred since the creation. Four or five Mexicans, armed with swords and carbines, came riding into the Plaza praying for aid against the Camanches! Now here are a people with whom we are at war, entering one of our camps with arms in their hands, and praying an enemy to protect them and their against another enemy. I suppose it is all right, as the man says in the play."

VICE PRESIDENT DALLAS.

Correspondence between the Hon. George M. Dallas and his Constituents on the subject of his Casting vote.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, July 29th, 1846.

To the Hon. George M. Dallas,

Vice President of the United States:
Sir:—The fate of the new Tariff bill being decided by your casting vote yesterday, in the Senate of the United States, we seize the earliest moment, as your personal and political friends, and as the friends of the toiling millions of this great Republic, to congratulate you on your undimmed adherence to Democratic principles—especially to that cardinal point: "the greatest good to the greatest number"—at a moment, too, when every eye was directed towards you—when a large mass of intelligence and local interest was enlisted and exerted in the antagonist cause, and when it required the desertion even of two Senators to throw the whole responsibility upon your single vote. Assuring you that we are certain the majority of the American people will thank and honor you for this noble act of Roman firmness, so seldom known in these modern times of "principle in proportion to interest," and which act aids in creating a law for the equal benefit of the whole people, whilst it sustains a President and his Administration, whose every deed has been designed for the honor, prosperity, and happiness of the whole nation.

It is true, the workings of your political foes may create a momentary agitation against you, but remember it is not the first time that you have withstood their harmless missiles and fruitless assaults, and now we confidently predict, that the great agricultural interest—the paramount interest of the land—will have reason to rejoice at the firmness of your course, and the independence with which it was exercised, and place you, by acclamation, on the list with Jefferson and Jackson, who out-lived every breath of slander, and whose memories are cherished in the hearts of millions of freemen.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your friends and fellow citizens.

[The above is signed by nearly two hundred citizens of Philadelphia, and the following is the Vice President's reply.]

WASHINGTON, 1st August, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Your letter dated 29th of July, numerously signed by my neighbors and friends, is entitled to the expressions of my grateful acknowledgments.

The casting vote given by the Vice President, in the Senate of the United States, on the 27th of July, in favor of the act of Congress to reduce the duties on imports and of which you speak in terms of warm approbation, was a simple and unavoidable act of official duty. Every principle of public conduct upon which from early youth I have ever acted, every moral dictate of a duly considered conscience, and every view my mind could take of the best and broadest interests of my whole country, as they were to be affected by the question submitted for decision, demanded that vote. Not to have been called upon to give it would have gratified me; but when exacted by the constitution, in the office whose functions were assigned to me by the American people to have covered and hesitated before the statesmen and patriots in whose presence I stood, or any where, would have been a sort of self-debasement and degradation to which no earthly consideration can allude me. I gave that vote, because I felt that to have given it would wound my conscience, wound my self-respect, wound my principles, and incurably wound my country. I claim no praise for it; the fact that it had an appearance of unkindness towards many of the community among whom I was born and have long toiled, made it painful; but it belonged to the place, was evoked by circumstances, and became inevitable.

It was inevitable, if for no other reason, because I had openly, in the face and to the knowledge of the whole country, at the moment I consented to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, promised it to the majority of the people who should elect me. I had assented to the conditions of instructions of the canvass of 1844—assented in writing—and that assent has been disseminated wherever the democratic press could penetrate. I did so more than once; and having done so, scrupulously and rigorously abstained from participating in the election. On no public occasion did it become necessary or proper for me even to allude to the topic of a Tariff. The Presidential candidate, Mr. Polk, in his letter to our townsman, Mr. Kane, very properly took his own particular course. I had no course to take about it, having given a comprehensive pledge to abide by the sense of a majority, and the matter of a Tariff being expressly and emphatically involved in the binding resolutions of those who, without the slightest knowledge, or expectation, or desire on my part, proffered the nomination for my acceptance. As good faith in public men cannot be dispensed with, and is not to be evaded by sophistries, the people, as well south as north, west as east, having taken me to my word and elected me, I have fulfilled the pledge. I should have felt covered with dishonor as with a garment, had I done otherwise.

The two interests of Pennsylvania, about which much anxiety was manifested, the iron and coal interests, will not, I sincerely hope and believe, experience the injuries foretold. But, it is possible that our upright commonwealth can for one moment demand that an officer, elected by the suffrages of the people of all the twenty-eight States, and bound by his oath and every constitutional obligation, faithfully and fairly to represent, in the execution of his high trust, all the citizens of all the Union, should narrow his great sphere and

act with reference only to her peculiar wishes? To inculcate such a doctrine to Pennsylvania is something more than useless; it is derogatory to her. The pages of her history are crowded with proofs that she perfectly understands the Federal Constitution, from which and through which she claims to derive no benefit which she is not willing to share equally with any member of the confederacy. To bind or bend a President or Vice President to disregard the general will, and the objects of a national policy, in order to subserve exclusively her special will and her local policy, would manifest, in my humble judgment, a degeneracy of sentiment to which Pennsylvania never has descended and never can descend.

It is bare justice to the feelings of some of you and of many much esteemed neighbors and political opponents, to say, without claiming for it the slightest merit, that in the powerless position prescribed by the Constitution to the Vice President, as regards matters of legislation, I omit no effort which personal intercourse and conversation enabled me to make, with a view to bring about such changes and modifications in the bill as would compatibly with the paramount purpose of the people, soften its apparent rigors. These efforts failed—failed from causes over which I had no control, and of which I have no right to complain, and having failed, it would be useless, if not wrong, to detail them. They are adverted to only as an assurance that, personally, I would do any thing honorable and fair to shield a friend or associate from unnecessary harm, while officially, I must and will do my duty with undiscriminating inflexibility.

It is not my desire, in this letter of acknowledgment, to vindicate the new and enlarged system of commercial intercourse which the American people have determined to enter upon. Towards that system, however, no observing man can avoid seeing that all Christendom, as if by simultaneous impulse, is rapidly tending. It is the offspring of expanding liberty and prolonged peace; and I feel such unwavering confidence in the enterprise, skill, spirit, hardihood and perseverance of my countrymen, that I cannot doubt, however severe the sacrifices involved in a beginning may be, that the end of a generous and universal competition must be their triumph over all the rest of the world.

I am, truly and respectfully, your fellow citizen and friend,
G. M. DALLAS.

To Anathasius Ford, George Guier, Richard Peliz, John Hentz, William W. Weeks, Esqrs, and others, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

In Robeson county, on the 50th ult., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. Wm. H. Conolly, to Miss Penelope Brown.

In Wadesborough, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. John Geans, to Miss Ann Usher, a daughter of Anson.

DIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst., Mr. John H. Bristol, aged 35, a native of Cheshire, Ct., but a resident of Wilmington for nearly 9 years.

In this county, near Black River Chapel, on the 10th inst., Mr. Cottrellus Henry, aged 23 years.

At Elizabethtown, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Charlotte W. Coward, consort of Gen. W. J. Cowan, aged 63. Mrs. C. was a native of South Carolina, born in Georgetown district, and daughter of Paul Villeponex, of Huguenot descent.

OBITUARY ON THE DEATH OF LUTHER CARTER,

published last week.

The deceased, in the short span of life allotted to him by his amiable and docile disposition, had endeared himself to all his acquaintances. Industrious and attentive, beyond his years, to the business with which he was entrusted, he gave early promise of usefulness and respectability. But the ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable. For wise purposes—in the very spring time of life—in his days of innocence and happiness, he has been summoned hence, from the many sins and sorrows to which life's pilgrimage is subject, as we trust, to another and a better world, where "the weary at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

But this event affords another, among the innumerable instances, of the uncertainty of all human engagements. Within a few short and fleeting days, the promising youth, whose death is here recorded, was joyous and buoyant with youth and health. Now his body reposes in the silent tomb—covered by the folds of the valley—food for worms! "In the midst of life we are in death."

"We know not what a day or an hour will bring forth." How necessary then to be prepared for the approval of that grim king of horrors, who knocks equally at the door of the good and the bad—the rich and the poor—the young and the old; and is, indeed, and in truth, no respecter of persons.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 13.

Very little produce offering. Flour arrives slowly, and we quote at a small advance. We hear of sales as high as 5 7/8 for super. Little or no wheat offering. Sales at 65 to 90. New Brandy has made its appearance in market and sales at prices varying between 25 and 30 cts. Whiskey from the country 30 cts. But few sales of cotton, and prices nominal. Corn 70. Oats 35 to 40.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug. 15.

Rice.—The sales reach almost the entire receipts of the week, at prices ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per hundred. Received 1147 tierces.

Rough Rice.—We have no transactions to report. Near 9000 bbls have been received since our last and forwarded to the mills in the vicinity of the city.

Grain.—There have been no arrivals of the articles classed under this head, and present quotations are nominal.

Bacon.—On the whole rather dull, for both Shoulders and Sides. Small lots of the former have changed hands, at prices ranging from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2, and the latter has been sold within our rates.

Lard.—We have heard of no sales this week, but would refer to our quotation for the value of the article.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Aug. 14.

Naval Stores.—We quote spirits of Turpentine at 30 cts. per gallon; tar \$2 a \$2 1/2 per bbl, and rosin 95 cts. to \$1 per do.

Rice.—Small sales at \$3 25 to \$3 52 1/2 per 100 lbs.

Molasses.—There is a fair supply. A cargo of Cuba Molasses was offered at auction to-day and only 5 bbls. sold at 16 1/2 cts. per gallon—remainder withdrawn.

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 15.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, \$ 2 43 1/2 a 2 50 do Newbern, 30 a 31 1/2 Spirits Turpentine, 1-87 1/2 a 2 00 Tar, 3 25 a 3 75 Rice, per cwt.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine continues to arrive but sparingly, so that the quantity received this year up to this time, is much smaller than usual. The market is firm at \$2 50 per 280 lbs., at which sales of 1500 a 2000 bbls. Washington have been made for export. Spirits Turpentine continues very firm, with sales from the wharf and stock at 32 cts. cash, and 34 a 4 mos. The stock of Tar is very light, though there is but little inquiry. The receipts of common Roisin are not equal to the demand; but prices remain about the same; we notice sales of 300 bbls. fair No. 1 about \$1 75 a \$2 per bbl.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.
Aug 14—brig David Duffel, Collett, N York, to G W Davis.
brig Baitte, McLamban, Guadalupe, to E Dickinson.
brig Delaware, Elliott, Havane, to G W Davis.
schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

schr Laeta, Pigott, Shallotte, so G W Davis.
sloop Gleadet, Kaban, Shallotte, to G W Davis.
15—schr L P Smith, Young, New York, to R W Brown.

16—schr Sarah Ann, Gori, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

17—schr Sagadahock, Heron, Charleston, to C D Ellis.

18—schr Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, Alexandria, D C, to E Dickinson.

CLEARED.
Aug 14—schr Hester, Walton, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis.

15—brig Pandora, Anderson, Cape Haytien, by Potter & Kidder.

schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

schr American Eagle, Marden, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

schr Electro, Packard, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Wilmington, French, Baltimore, by Brown & DeRoset.

schr Lenity, Foster, New York, by C D Ellis.

schr Onslow, Vincent, Charleston, by John Gammell.

19—schr Sarah Jane, Leavitt, Philadelphia, by J Mulock.

20—schr L P Smith, Young, N York, by R W Brown.

brig Charles, Moulton, Boston, by E Dickinson.

schr Enterprise, Stenson, Martinique, by C D Ellis.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams,	7 a	8
Middlings,	7 1/2 a	7 3/4
Shoulders,	6 1/2 a	7
Hog round,	7 a	7 1/4
Western,	5 a	6 1/4
BEESWAX,	25 a	28
BUTTER,	14 a	18
BEER, bbl. mess,	8 00 a	00
prime,	5 50 a	6 50
CORN,	58 a	60
" Meal,	75 a	80
COFFEE,	8 a	9
COTTON,	8 a	9 1/2
CANDLES, tallow,	12 a	14
sperm,	30 a	31
Adamantine,	26 a	28
FEATHERS,	30 a	33
Flour,—Genl,	6 40 a	6 50
Payetteville,	5 50 a	6 00
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	70 a	75
Iron,	4 75 a	5 50
LARD,	7 a	7 1/2
Western,	6 1/2 a	7
LIME, Thomstown,	37 1/2 a	90
LUMBER—Steam mill,		
River, Floating boards,	9 00 a	9 50
wide, do,	6 00 a	0 00
Scantling,	4 a	4 00
Timber,	3 50 a	5 00
MOLASSES, W. I.	21 a	25
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13 a	14 00
" "	7 50 a	8 50
" "	4 00 a	0 00
NALES,	4 1/2 a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turp. 2	25 a	25
Virgin dip,	2 15 a	2 15
hazd, half price,		
Tar,	1 25 a	1 25
Pitch,	75 a	75
Rosin No. 1, 100 a		
" "	2, 60 a	60
" "	3, 50 a	50
Sp. Turp.		
Ole. Sperm,		1 00
PEASE, Ground,	80 a	90
Black eye,	75 a	80
Cow,		
Peck,—per bbl.		
Northern Meas,	13 00 a	14 00
Prime,	10 a	10 75
Fresh,	3 37 1/2 a	0 00
RICE,		
rough, bush		
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	45 a	45 1/2
Liverpool, sack, none	4 a	5
SOAP,		
SHINGLES, country,	2 00 a	2 50
contract,	4 a	4 00
SPRITS, Northern Rum,	23 a	35
Gin,	30 a	35
Whiskey,	37 1/2 a	40
Apple Brandy,	12 1/2 a	25
STKEL,		
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 a	15
dressed, 7		8 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	00 a	00
dressed,	00 a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7 1/2 a	8
New Orleans,	6 1/2 a	7 1/2
loaf	15 a	14
TALLOW,	7 a	7 1/2
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00 a	3 75
VARNISH,	20 a	25
WINE, Madeira,	70 a	2 50
Port,		2 50
Malaga,	34 a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem
" New York, 1 " "
" Boston, 1 " "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.

Cotton goods and yarns, 30 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, \$3 00 per hoghead.
Lumber, \$4 a \$6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber \$5.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 30 a 33c. Lumber \$4 1/2.

Cotton, \$1 25. Yarns 8c. per cubic foot.

To Boston—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 20.

NAVAL STORES.—Within the last few days the market for Naval Stores has improved. And we quote for last sales of Virgin \$2 15, and Yellow dip Turpentine, \$2 25. The article is brisk of sale, and little on the market.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Some few lots were sold on Wednesday, at 27c. TAR is in brisk demand at \$1 25.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—All but one or two rafts on the market have been disposed of at quotations. The market is somewhat lively at present.

BACON.—Stock light—25 bbls. Western Shoulders and Sides received, and held at 6 a 7c.

CORN.—No arrivals.

MOLASSES.—282 bbls. arrived—no sales as yet.

LIME.—No arrivals.

In Groceries, the market is perfectly quiet.

WANTED.—A "smart," active, intelligent youth, between 13 and 15 years of age, is wanted at this office. None need apply unless he can come well recommended.

NOTICE.
AS I have been informed of persons trespassing on the tract of land called the ROYAL OAK, lying on Lockwoods Ferry river, known as the property of Capt. JOSEPH BURCH, deceased; and now the property of his heirs, notice is hereby given forwarding all persons from trespassing on said land under the penalty of the law.